

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1880.

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WILMINGTON POST.
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MATTER.]

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for each additional insertion.
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MINGTON POST is \$1 00 per year;
six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should
be addressed to THE WILMINGTON
POST, Wilmington, N. C.
All advertisements will be charged at
the above rates, except on special con-
tracts.

**THE CONVENTION OF THE RE-
PUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF
NORTH CAROLINA, WILL MEET
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON
THE SEVENTH DAY OF JULY,
1880, FOR THE PURPOSE OF NO-
MINATING TWO ELECTORS AT-
LARGE, AND STATE OFFICERS.**
BY ORDER OF STATE EXECU-
TIVE COMMITTEE.

GENERAL COMMENTS.

Gen. Sutter, at whose saw-mill the
first gold was discovered in 1849, which
induced the rush to California, is dead.

The gross receipts from internal re-
venue for the fiscal year, ending June
30, 1880, estimating the receipts for the
two remaining days, will be in round
numbers \$123,000,000, an increase of
10,000,000 over the receipts of last year
and an increase of \$2,000,000 over the
estimates of the department at the be-
ginning of the year. This increase of
revenue is derived from whiskey, cigars
and cigarettes. The revenue derived
from the tax on manufactured tobacco
has fallen off, but this has been more
than made up by the tax on cigars and
cigarettes.

This is the manner in which the
Charlotte News and Courier disposes
of the late Pon. C. C. Bowen, a man
who probably has been, since the war,
of more real benefit to the city of
Charlotte than any other one person:
"Bowen was a man of singular force
and determination. He was poor, un-
educated, without social advantages of
any kind; yet the indomitable energy
displayed in his career for the last 15
years, and the boldness and persistence
with which he faced and, we might al-
most say, lived down a storm of popu-
lar indignation which would have over-
whelmed and crushed almost any other
man, marked him as one of the most
extraordinary characters whom the so-
cial upheaval which followed the war
threw to the surface. Happily for
Charlotte and South Carolina, it is
not likely that we shall soon encounter
another political agitator at once so
bold, so unscrupulous, and so influen-
tial."

Six acres of wild woodland have
been purchased in Troy, New York, a
neat church and a spacious and beau-
tiful house erected, as a residence and
home for aged clergymen.

President Porter of Yale College in
his Baccalaureate sermon, said,
"Without God there is no well ground-
ed hope for science. That science
must have faith and hope appears
whether we consider it as an interpre-
ter, a historian or a prophet. Though
it begins with facts it does not stop
with facts. Though it begins with the
seen, it looks beneath the visible and
strains after the invisible. Following
the unseen on the lines of thought, it
is led into the very presence of God." He
was warning the young men against
atheism.

The text of the inter-oceanic canal
concession, granted by Nicaragua to the
American Provisional Society, headed
by Mr. Menocal, has been received at
Washington. It is signed by Don
Adam Carcamo, Minister of Foreign
Affairs, and Mr. A. G. Menocal, mem-
ber and Commissioner of the Provisional
Society. The concession has been
duly ratified by the Nicaragua Senate,
and published as a law by the Republic.
The Provisional Society, under the
terms of this concession, secures the
exclusive privilege to construct a ship-
canal across the territory of Nicaragua.
The canal is to be of sufficient dimen-
sions to accommodate steamers of the
largest class used between Europe and
America, and the locks are to be not
less than 500 feet long and 28 feet deep.
The concession is for 99 years from the
date of the opening of the canal for
general traffic, and at the expiration of
that period the Nicaraguan Govern-
ment is to take possession of the canal
in perpetuity, with the right reserved
to the company to lease it for another
99 years.

At the grand musical Handel Festival
held at the Chrystal Palace, London,
81,000 persons were present, and the
grand chorus comprised 4,000 per-
formers.

A tablet to Sir Walter Scott, wizard
of the north, is to be unveiled soon, in
the facade of his residence in Rome
when he visited it the last time, while
on his way to Abbotsford to die. The
ceremony is to be conducted by the
Anglo-American colony in Rome.

Gen. Garfield is at Mentor, Ohio,
flooded with a deluge of letters and
telegrams, which he is answering in
detail. Hon. A. G. Riddle of Wash-
ington is busy on Gen. Garfield's forth-
coming life.

A succession of terrible days have
followed each other in New York City
and the surrounding country, more or
less over the north, on account of the
intensely torrid heat. Even on the
great pier at Long Branch the heat rose
to 95, in the town to 99, at Red Bank,
N. J., to 100 in the shade, and at Perth
Amboy to 102. In the city of Brooklyn
the death rate nearly doubled that of the
week before, and in New York itself it
rose above 120 per day.

A Dr. Tanner of New York proposes
to fast 40 days without eating anything,
and had already reached 33 hours at 7
o'clock on Tuesday evening. In that
time he drank 72 ounces of Croton
water.

Another terrible ship disaster occur-
ed on Monday to a Long Island sound
steamer. The Senawhaka was discover-
ed to be on fire just after she passed
Hell Gate, and was beset by the
Captain at the marshes just at the out-
er end of Randall's Island. At least
60 lives were lost. Many were drowned
and some burned. Chas. A. Dana, Esq.,
of the *Sun*, was on board and swam
ashore. It was a shock to sight to wit-
ness the crowd of passengers penned
between the fire and water, the boat
being loaded heavily with men, women,
children and babies, going out to the
summer places on the north shore of
Long Island.

The American and Irish rifle teams
held their contest at Dollymount, Ire-
land, on the 28th of June. The first
match between the two teams was a
tie. In the other two the Americans
led 12 points. The first trial was at
200 yards, and one other at 300 yards,
and one at 1,000 yards. The grand
total of the Americans was 1202, and of
the Irish 1280. Colonel Bodine of the
American team was presented with a
bouquet by the ladies. There was a
banquet at night. The friend of the
American team shouted themselves hoarse.

President Hayes has visited the cen-
tury in Branford, Conn., and found the
tombstone of "Capt. Ezekiel Hayes,"
his great grandfather. The old gen-
tleman was "a brickmaker, was a man-
ufacturer of sythes, a blacksmith and a
farmer," and his ancestors lived in
Branford nearly 200 years ago. The
President also visited the house built
by his great grandfather in 1756, the
bricks of which were made by him.

Gen. Tyler is now acting Post-Mas-
ter General, and it is thought that Hon.
Horace Maynard, the successor of
Judge Key, will assume his duties
about the first of August.

The report and recommendation in
the Whitaker case are being copied at
the War Department. They are very
voluminous and will not be acted on
for several days.

**NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTA-
TION.**
After more than ten years' experi-
ence in administering that new and re-
markable remedy for chronic diseases,
now so widely known as "Compound
Oxygen," and after a careful observa-
tion of its action in the largest range of
diseases, some of them of the most com-
plicated and hopeless character, we are
now prepared to treat that special line
of cases which are usually regarded by
the profession as beyond the reach of
medical skill.

Not that we will promise a cure in
any and every case that will come to
us. But we invite a statement, by let-
ter or otherwise, of the case of any of
that large class of suffering invalids to
which we have referred. This will be
carefully considered, and compared
with other and similar cases which we
have had under treatment, and as honest
and intelligent an opinion given as
it may be in our power to render. For
this we will make no charge, whether,
after consultation, the Oxygen Treat-
ment be ordered or not. Send for our
Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which
will be mailed free. You may find in
it the record of a case just like your
own, which we have successfully treat-
ed. Address DR. STARKEY & PALES,
1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadel-
phia, Pa.

The case of the railroads vs. the
American Union Telegraph Company,
which was to have been heard in
Chambers Thursday, by Judge McKoy,
has been postponed until next Thurs-
day.

NOMINATION IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The Republican convention for this
District assembled at Goldsboro on
Thursday, July 1st, and after a report
of the committee on credentials, the
ballot for member of Congress was
proceeded with. Col. L. W. Hum-
phrey led up to the ninth ballot, when
the vote stood—L. W. Humphrey, 7—
Orlando Hubbs, 9, and he was declared
nominated.

Orlando Hubbs is a citizen of New-
bern and is Sheriff of Craven county
and has for a long time been prominent
in public affairs. We understand that
the nomination will be assented to by
all the contesting factions and rival
candidates of the District, and that
harmony will prevail. The Republican
majority in that District is about 9,000,
and Mr. Hubbs will be elected without
any doubt.

HANCOCK IN LOUISIANA.

It is well understood that Gen. Han-
cock's strength in the south is due to a
certain official order No. 40, issued by
him as the commander of the fifth mili-
tary district, Louisiana and Texas. We
had made up our mind not to draw the
matter into discussion unless compelled
to by the indiscretion of his supporters.
While we are conscious that General
Hancock will be compelled to stand
very severe criticism during the cam-
paign, and take many hard knocks, on
account of the position in which he
has allowed himself to be placed, we
personally feel kindly toward him, and
are disposed to permit him to get out
of an unpleasant position with as little
loss of respect from his friends as may
be.

We will state, however, the facts as
they are, with the conviction that the
less the matter is stirred up the better
it will be for Gen. Hancock's reputa-
tion. We think he assumed command
of the fifth military department on the
29th of November 1867, Mr. Johnson
then being President, and Gen. Grant
being commander of the army. On the
same day the following order was issued:

ORDER NO. 40.
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 40.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29, 1867.
1. In accordance with General Or-
ders No. 81, headquarters of the army,
Adjutant General's office, Washington,
D. C., August 27, 1867, Major General
W. S. Hancock hereby assumes com-
mand of the Fifth Military District, and
of the department composed of the
states of Louisiana and Texas.

2. The General commanding is gratified
to learn that peace and quiet reign in
this department. It will be his pur-
pose to preserve this condition of things.
As a means to this great end he regards
the maintenance of the civil authori-
ties in the faithful execution of the
laws as the most efficient under the
existing circumstances. In war it is in-
dispensable to repel force by force, and
overthrow and destroy opposition to
lawful authority. But when insurrec-
tionary force has been overthrown and
peace established, and the civil authori-
ties are ready and willing to perform
their duties, the military power should
cease to lead and the civil administra-
tion resume its natural and rightful do-
minion. Solemnly impressed with these
views, the General announces that the
great principles of American liberty
are still the lawful inheritance of this
people, and ever should be. The right
of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the
liberty of the press, the freedom of
speech, the natural rights of persons
and the rights of property must be pre-
served. Free institutions, while they
are essential to the prosperity and hap-
piness of the people, always furnish
the strongest inducements to peace and
order. Crimes and offenses committed
in this district must be referred to the
consideration and judgment of the regu-
lar civil tribunals, and those tribunals
will be supported in their lawful juris-
diction. While the General thus in-
dicates his purposes to respect the lib-
erties of the people, he wishes all to
understand that armed insurrection or
forceful resistance to the law will be
instantly suppressed by arms.

By command of
Major General W. S. HANCOCK.

On the 10th of March 1868, he was
relieved from this command by order
of the Secretary of War. If any
Democrat will take the trouble to col-
lect and print all the facts connected
with Gen. Hancock's brief career in
that Department, and can find his re-
spect for Gen. Hancock increased, he
will be fortunate. The subject matter
of the order, the phraseology and the
animus of the document is enough to
give the key to a transaction, sufficiently
inconsonant with his duties as a soldier
and a citizen. It will be found to be a
good opportunity to gather thorns in-
stead of grapes.

A TRICK AT BURGAW.
We have received the following tele-
gram from a friend at Burgaw:
BURGAW, N. C., July 3rd, 1880.

EDITOR POST.
A gigantic scheme is on foot here to
celebrate Monday as the Fourth of
July. Not in the old style, but to form
a Democratic club. This, they think,
is the only means by which they can
get the people together. This is light-
ing hope against despair. Pender is
solid for Republicanism. Garfield and
Arthur clubs are being formed here to-
day.

SATURDAY'S ITEMS.

A magnificent meteor fell near Ma-
con, Ga., on the night of the 29th ult.
It was about the size of a barrel, and
it darted athwart the sky shedding a
sort of electric light, which changed to
a brilliant red, and then to saffron.
When it struck the earth the detona-
tion was like that of a 100 ton gun ten
miles at sea. It was seen and heard
for 40 miles around, and created such
terror among the people by its roaring
and intense light that the whole people
fell into cries of alarm and prayers.

Garfield and Arthur clubs are being
formed in South Carolina.

Hon. John Cessna, chairman of the
state committee of Pennsylvania writes
to the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "I have no
more doubt about the result in Penn-
sylvania in November next, than I
have about the vote of Alleghany
county." [Alleghany county is always
overwhelmingly Republican.] "On the
contrary, our nominations at Chicago
have united all the elements of the
party, and I have yet to meet the first
man who ever pretended to be a Repub-
lican who is not earnestly at work for
Garfield and Arthur."

A gentleman from Washington writes
to the N. Y. Times:

As the leading Republican paper in
this country, you will not advocate the
policy of an early opening of the cam-
paign by the sending of prominent
speakers from the north to South Car-
olina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisi-
ana. No move on the part of the Na-
tional Republican Committee would
possibly do so much to create conster-
nation in the ranks of the Democracy,
and at the same time encourage Repub-
licans everywhere as the adoption of
such a course.

A little boy 9 years old, named Ed-
gar Lacey Speed, wrote from Martins-
burg, West Va., to Gen. Garfield, ask-
ing him to contribute his mite to the
missionary fund of the M. E. Church
there. To which Gen. Garfield re-
plies:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, June 28, '80.
MY DEAR LITTLE FRIEND:—Partly
for the sake of the missionary cause
and partly as a tribute to a 9-year old
boy who can write so handsome a letter
as you have done, I enclose one to aid
you in your contributions. Very truly
yours,
J. A. GARFIELD.
Master Edgar Lacey Speed, Martins-
burg, West Va.

It is a mistake that the Secretary of
the Treasury has ceased to purchase U.
S. bonds for redemption. He has just
instructed Assistant U. S. Treasurer
Hillhouse to purchase \$1,000,000 worth
of United States bonds for the sinking
fund.

COLUMBUS.—A meeting was called
by Henry McDowell in Waccamaw
township, on the 17th of June, for the
purpose of selecting delegates to a
county Republican convention to be
held at Elizabethtown on July 3d.
Those selected were: G. L. Patrick,
James Bady, York Williams and Henry
McDowell.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy
Tobacco.

A row of trees has been set out on
both sides of the turnpike. In the
course of a year or two it will be a
beautiful drive.

Our drug stores are now supplied
with "Malt Bitters," the new Food
Medicine which has done so much good
and comes to us so highly recommend-
ed. Try it. It may save you a heavy
doctor's bill.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and
their treatment sent free. Including
treatises upon Liver Complaints, Tor-
pid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness,
Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia,
Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162
Broadway, New York City, N. Y. 4t

A postal card received here from Dr.
W. N. Baird, announces the safe ar-
rival of the unfortunate lunatic, Peter
Silverthorn, at the asylum in Morris
Plains, N. J., on Tuesday. He was
quiet until the afternoon, when he be-
came worse, but was controlled until
after their arrival at Washington, when
chloral had to be administered; and on
their arrival at Jersey City, assistance
had to be procured and force used until
the asylum was reached.

MAP OF GETTYSBURG.—We have
been shown by Sheriff Manning, three
separate maps of each day's battle at
Gettysburg, commencing with the first
engagement on the 1st day of July,
1863, and ending on the night of the
3rd of July, or the early morning of
the 4th, when the Confederate troops
withdrew. The maps are drawn by
Col. A. B. Bachelder, formerly of the
Federal army, and were presented to
Sheriff Manning by his old corps com-
mander, Gen. H. G. Wright, of the 6th
Army Corps.

Independence day.

Awful warm weather, this.

The thermometer registered 90° in
this office yesterday.

Hurrah, and three "rip-roaring"
cheers for our candidates, Garfield and
Arthur.

The residence of Mr. A. W. Reiger,
near this city, was consumed by fire
last Monday morning.

In three days more the State Repub-
lican Convention will assemble in Bal-
timore, to nominate a state ticket.

An infallible remedy for Fever and
Ague is Ayer's Ague Cure. Wholly
vegetable and containing no quinine, it
is harmless and sure.

The Charlotte *Press* learns that it is
very probable that Bishop Mark S.
Gross of Wilmington, will make Char-
lotte his headquarters.

A party of surf-bathers at Wights-
ville Sound, came near losing their
lives by venturing too far out. The
presence of mind of one of them saved
their lives.

Hereafter the Passport will make the
run to Smithville Saturday afternoon
and remain there until Monday morn-
ing, thus omitting the Sunday trips
down the river.

Quite a number of draymen were
carried up to the City Hall during the
past week, on account of not having
paid their license tax. Some of them
had not paid their tax in over a year.

Howard Gooding, a colored pauper,
was picked up on the streets a few days
since, in a sick and destitute condition,
and sent to the County Poor House,
died there Friday morning from the
effects of a severe hemorrhage.

NAME TO BE CHANGED.—We learn
that by order of the Post Master Gen-
eral, the name of the Post Office heret-
ofore known as Black River Chapel
has been changed to Delta, Sampson
county, N. C. The change will go into
effect on the 18th inst.

THE RACE.—The yacht race on the
Fifth bids fair to be the most closely
contested and interesting one ever yet
had by the club. The yachts *Ripple*,
Carolina, *Flirt*, *Restless*, *Lizzie*, *Fan-
nie*, *Bessie*, *Leo*, *Little Sister*, *Frolic*
and others are being gotten in thorough
order.

SCARED OFF.—An unsuccessful at-
tempt was made on Thursday night to
burglarize the residence of Mrs. Martha
Ward, on Queen between Ninth and
Tenth streets. The thieves tried to
effect an entrance through a window
but were heard and frightened off.

ASSAULTED.—Sam Kelly and Joe
Myers, colored, murderously assaulted
a soldier of the garrison at Smithville
on Tuesday last. The wounds sus-
tained by the soldier are not as severe
as was at first thought. The would-be
assassins are said to be in this city.

IMPROVING.—The soldier who was so
murderously assaulted a few days ago
at Smithville, is said to be improving.
The injuries sustained are not so seri-
ous as was at first thought, and the at-
tending physician now thinks that am-
putation of the hand and arm will not
be necessary.

TOBACCO CULTURE.—An effort has
been made to induce farmers in this
section of the country to cultivate to-
bacco. They have been advised not to
attempt to raise tobacco known as
Orinoco, but to cultivate what is known
as Cuba tobacco, which is used in the
manufacture of cigars.

A TRAIN HAND DEAD.—A colored
man named Charles Howell, a native
of Sumter, S. C., who has been run-
ning as a train hand with Capt. Sam'l.
Carmon, on the W.C. & A. Railroad, was
found dead under the shed at Florence
Friday morning. The deceased left
here on Capt. Carmon's train alive and
well Thursday afternoon.

DEATH OF A LIGHT HOUSE KEEPER.
—John Malarkey, keeper of the Oak
Island Light House since 1867, died of
paralysis last Tuesday. He came to
Wilmington in 1845 as part owner of a
vessel, and was engaged in the coasting
trade. He had led a varied life. He was
15 years in the United States Navy,
served in the Mexican war, was on the
steamer "Rescue" in an expedition in
search of Sir John Franklin, and was
for a while in the Coast Survey. He
was born in Donegal county, Ireland,
and was about 62 years old. His re-
mains were brought to this city for
burial, where the funeral services were
held in the St. Thomas Church, Catho-
lic, and his remains were deposited in
the Catholic Cemetery. He leaves a
wife but no children.

NEW MAIL WAGON.—Burwell Amy,
the contractor for conveying the mail
in this city between the Postoffice and
the various trains, has put on a new
regulation wagon. It was built by
Messrs. Gerhardt & Co., in this city,
and is quite an improvement on the
old cart used for the purpose for several
years past, being both neat and hand-
some.

PROGRESS OF THE DUPLIN CANAL.—
The Directors of this company held a
meeting on the 30th of June at Ban-
nermans Bridge, in Pender county.
There were present at the meeting Mr.
B. G. Worth, President, and Messrs.
W. T. Bannerman, W. L. Young and
Wm. Calder.

Much progress has been made and
the canal-way has been opened sixty
feet wide, and the sluice-way cut for 14
miles and three tide water creeks ef-
fectually dammed.

A PLEASANT TRIUMPH.—Mr. Thomas
Woodrow Wilson, a son of the Rev.
Dr. Wilson of the First Presbyterian
Church of this city, has been awarded
at the Commencement of the University
of Virginia, the "orator's medal," an
award for excellence in elocution and
rhetoric. His address was one of
the regular parts of the Commence-
ment exercises, and according to the
report of the N. Y. *Herald*, was admi-
rable as a rhetorical production, being
a disquisition on the subject of discus-
sing living and current subjects, and
the principles of government, and the
college societies. The young student
is on a visit to his home in this city,
wearing his fresh laurels.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY.—An at-
tempt was made Thursday night last,
to burn the dwelling of Rev. Geo. W.
Price, on Sixth between Ann and Nun
streets. Combustible and inflammable
matter had been placed under the
house and a train of powder led to it
from the sidewalk. The powder was
fired but as the train seemed to be an
imperfect one, the inflammable material
under the house was not ignited. No
clue.

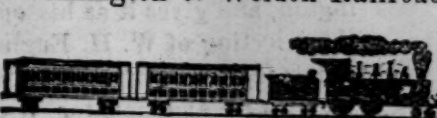
A similar attempt was made last
week to burn a tenement house belong-
ing to Geo. W. Price, Jr., situated on
Church between 5th and 6th streets.
Two arms-full of splintered lightwood,
a bag of shavings, a lot of cotton, and
a two gallon jug of kerosine oil, was
found under the house. A part of the
cotton was burnt. The buildings are
so close together that had this house
caught fire, 6 or 8 houses would have
been consumed before anything could
be done to arrest the flames.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—The
contents of this Magazine for the month
of July, are: Prince Bismark as a Friend
of America and as a Statesman; Canada
and the United States, Prof. Goldwin
Smith; The Exodus of Israel, Pres. S.
C. Bartlett of Dartmouth College. The
English House of Lords, J. B. Thorold
Rogers, M. P.; The Ethics of Sex, Miss
M. A. Hardaker; The Panama Canal,
Count de Ferdinand Lesseps; and some
notes on "Nana" and the "Moths,"
(doubtful works of fiction), by A. K.
Fiske. The castigation which Mr.
Fiske administers to these two free and
easy foreign authors is undoubtedly
what they deserve, albeit, his notice
of them will help their sale. Goldwin
Smith, who has more sense about
America's relations with Canada and
about American affairs in general than
most Englishmen, furnishes a very sug-
gestive article to such persons as be-
lieve that our politics for the next cen-
tury will be the unification of the popu-
lations of North America, under one
general system of laws, and civilization.
Prof. Smith's article merely looks, it is
true, to a slow step towards the union
of the United States and Canada. Pres-
ident Bartlett of Dartmouth has
traveled all over the route which Moses
is supposed to have taken, and compares
ancient authors with the Mosaic narra-
tive with a great amount of learning.
Without being at all irreverent, the
article of Dr. Bartlett has the effect
of diminishing in a measure the mi-
raculous aspect of that expedition, as
when we heard of it at the Sunday
School. After reading the article, we
naturally gave Moses and Joshua ad-
ditional credit for executive ability in
taking nearly a million people with so
much success over so difficult and long
a route. There is very little in the
article of Miss Hardaker on "the Ethics
of Sex," that is pleasant. The whole
article grates on the sensibilities by its
rough injustice to the sex, to any one
who has sat under the weird genius of
Charlotte Bronte or the loftiness of
Margaret Fuller. However, after rising
from its perusal we always feel like
thanking this grand old monthly.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* estimates that,
during the late campaign, \$300,000
worth of beer and \$150,000 worth of
whisky were sold at retail in that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Wilmington, June 28, 1880.

IMPORTANT to SUMMER TOURIST.

ON and after this date direct connection
will be made, via Goldsboro, Raleigh and
Sallyburg, to Asheville, N. C., Hickory, N.
C., Glen Alpine, N. C., and all Stations on
the Western North Carolina Railroad as fol-
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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
OF NEW YORK.

Hon. John C. New of Indiana, one of the most sagacious and level-headed Republicans of that state, is in Washington, and gives it as his opinion that the selecting of W. H. English as candidate for Vice-President, as against Hendricks and Senator Wallace, will lose the Democrats the state in the October election.

Thick and fast come the hot shots at the career of Gen. Hancock in Louisiana—the Fifth Military District. He was sent there by order of Andrew Johnson to relieve Gen. Phil. Sheridan, who was carrying out the preliminary acts of the Reconstruction law of March 1867, which act of Congress, over the veto of Johnson, had created five military districts in the seceding states, in which the military law was supreme. Having been coached at Washington, on the very day of assuming command in the Fifth Military District he issued order No. 40, which we print in another column, in absolute defiance of the law of Congress. This and subsequent acts of Gen. Hancock are the cause of his selection by the Democrats as their candidate for President of the United States.

At New Haven, the seat of Yale College, on last Sunday, the President attended the old Centre Church, where the Rev. Mr. Seldon of Manchester, New Hampshire, preached, and the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, distinguished as a theologian and a man of learning, now bearing the weight of 76 years, and in his 55th year as Pastor of the Centre Church, made an address in which he alluded to the presence of the President, and spoke of the fact that a new Connecticut had been formed in Vermont, and subsequently another south of Lake Erie, by people who went from here, and that the ancestors of the visitor were among those going first to Vermont and then to Ohio. In the afternoon President Hayes visited the Centre Church crypt, where his ancestors are buried.

The Secretary of the Treasury will probably discontinue the purchase of bonds this week. The disbursements for the present month, inclusive of interest on bonds, have been about \$18,000,000. Of this amount nearly \$9,000,000 were for pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812 or their widows, and the other class of pensions for which appropriations were made in the Deficiency Pension Appropriation bill, approved May 31. The disbursements for July will be heavier still, as the money called for by the general appropriation bills for the fiscal year of 1880—which aggregate \$186,405,000—will become available as required by the demands of the service. The Navy and War Departments will need several millions each immediately. There will also be a few millions more to pay pensions. It will, therefore, be readily perceived that the Treasury will not be in a condition for some time to make its weekly purchases of bonds.

WHAT IS SAID OF HANCOCK.
The *Norfolk Day Book*, a Readjuster organ, thus expresses its opinion of Hancock:

The masses of the people of Virginia know as much about the nature and extent of Hancock's operations on her sacred soil probably as he of the *Landmark*, it having been impressed on their memories by painful evidences during the war. The question then is, can that paper's so-called now wipe out these painful evidences, simply because its editor wants to flip his "bloody-shirt" on the other side of the question? We suspect the great body of the Democrats of Virginia are not likely to partake of this crazy gotten up for their especial justification by the northern Democrats, and urged upon them by southern Democratic leaders because they have itching palms. Like in the Greeley campaign, these people will refuse to follow their leaders, and the peans sung in praise of Hancock by the Bourbon ministers will fall on listless ears.

A Dishonest and Disbelieved Witness.

Just now it thinks that Oakes Ames is a good witness to call against James A. Garfield! Oakes Ames is the man who, upon the unanimous report of the congressional committee appointed to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges, was expelled from the house. Garfield is the man who, upon the unanimous report of the same committee, was completely exonerated from the charge. And yet, because Ames' testimony was at variance with that of Garfield, the *Argus* would have its readers believe that the discrepancies are fatal, not to Ames but to Garfield! It seeks to blacken the character of an unimpeached man by showing that a man who was scourged from his congressional seat for corrupt practices gave some testimony which bore against him. It makes no difference that Garfield's testimony plainly contradicts that of the other. For the purpose of this campaign our neighbor evidently proposes to act on the injunction: Let Oakes Ames be true and every other man a liar.—*Albany Journal*.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

We make at this early period of the canvass certain statements regarding the platform, as it is called, of the Democratic National Convention recently held in Cincinnati. We will try to make a statement so intelligible that it cannot help being understood.

Mr. Watterson of Kentucky, as chairman of the committee on resolutions reported it. The first resolution is as follows:

The Democrats of the United States in convention assembled declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

It will be noticed that this platform about to be put forth readopts the platform of the Democratic Convention which nominated Tilden at St. Louis in 1876. This platform commenced by declaring for the perpetuity of the "Federal Union;" the acceptance of the amendments made to the constitution which were engendered by the civil war; the absolute will of the majority as vital; the supremacy of the civil over the military power; religious freedom; the equality of citizens before the law; &c., &c. [Anybody who wishes to see the whole Democratic platform of 1876 can find it by inquiring at any book store.]

The platform went on to declare against centralism, to denounce the failure of the Republicans to bring about specie resumption [which they have now done], to denounce stringent currency, [thus bidding for Greenback votes], to declare for a practical abolition of our tariff so that there would be no money to meet the expenses of the government, denouncing the profligate waste of public lands, and other more trivial things. Of course a great deal that was in these preliminary declarations was false, but at all events, they have re-adopted it.

At this point the platform was numbered into two sections, 1st, that there should be "no sectarian strife in regard to public schools," and 2nd, there should be no more "sectional hate" between the north and south which might prevent an indivisible Republic. The rest of the platform of 1876, consisted of an incoherent conglomeration of alleged wrongs on the part of the Republicans which contained neither truth nor common sense. Yet this miserable mass of misrepresentation the late Cincinnati convention have re-adopted, and it is to be crammed down the throat of every Democrat before he can vote.

Now let us see what they have adopted this year besides what has been mentioned above. The 2nd section denounces "centralizationism," [which includes the power to suppress rebellion as the government were occupied in doing for four years]; the separation of church and state, [when there is no such thing as a church controlled by a state in the United States, and never was]; the 3d section declares in favor of home rule, [which means the right of a state to defy the power of the United States, or in other words a legalizing of rebellion]; the 4th section and the 5th we copy entire:

IV. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

V. The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

"The right to a free ballot" which they say "is the right preservative of all rights," is not known much in the south. This is one of the things put in to tickle the fancies and deceive the northern Democrats.

Now comes the 6th section, as follows:

VI. The existing Administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals, to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and impairs their institutions.

Just let every southern man read that. Whoever heard of marshals or "troops" doing anything but keeping the peace at the polls? Everybody knows that right in North Carolina, in at least thirty counties, in the year 1870, Republicans were driven away from the polls by force. It is true that we never have had many marshals in the south, but there are many places where they ought to be stationed to prevent drunken roughs from driving negroes or timid whites from the polls.

The rest of the platform is mere stump speaking denouncing the counting out of that old fraud Tilden, who never was elected, although he sent his agents all round through the south with the "bar" of "nunnery" to buy them up. And after saying something in the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th resolutions about free ships, repeal of the Chinese treaty, public money to protect the public credit, which is exactly what the Republicans have been doing for ten years. Last of all, a resolution denounces the commune, which is not numerous enough in this country to be of any account, and then winds up by a grand flourish, boasting that the Democratic majority in Congress have diminished the public expenditures, when everybody knows that they have increased all the appropriations and that the

economy in the government is due to the executive officers who are nearly all Republicans.

From this brief statement our readers will get some idea of the wretched trash on which the Democrats go before the country, calling it Democratic principles. To formulate principles into brief and terse language as rallying cries for a canvass, is useful and convenient, but such stuff as this so-called platform is made of is an insult to Democratic voters and a disgrace to the party which fathered it.

GARFIELD VS. HANCOCK.

We condense from observation of a correspondent of the *N. Y. Times*, who was present both at Chicago and Cincinnati, items relating to Garfield and Hancock—or rather contrasting the two men, with details as to their character and the reception of their respective nominations by the public. The statement bears in itself the evidence of fairness and truth, and is conclusive evidence to the respective standing of the two men before the American people.

GARFIELD.

When it was announced that James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur had been nominated at Chicago, the overwhelming shout of applause which came from the 10,000 people assembled in the convention hall seemed to wake a responsive echo in every town and hamlet throughout the north and west. The cheer for the Republican nominees so commenced at Chicago spread fast as the telegraph could carry the news through all Illinois, even into "Egypt." Then Indiana took it up, it spread to Ohio, and the warmth of the applause was so great that no words of description could do justice. So, too, across the border in New York the cry "hurrah for Garfield and Arthur" was heard on every hand.

HANCOCK.

No such greeting has been given to the announcement of the result at Cincinnati. The ticket nominated by the Democratic convention has fallen like a wave of cold water on the rank and file of the party. Hancock is, of course, a respectable figure-head; no one disputes that, but he has never been seriously thought of in connection with the Presidency or with a great popular movement. He may be an estimable gentleman, and all that sort of thing, but he is not a man who in any sense appeals to the sympathies of the voters who contribute to Democratic majorities. He is not a Democrat. All his tendencies are aristocratic and most exclusive. The peculiar and not altogether agreeable air of the West Point graduate still clings to him.

GARFIELD'S HISTORY.

It would be difficult to imagine a contrast more marked and clearly defined than that which is presented by the Republican and Democratic nominees. The one is essentially a man of the people, from the people, and for the people, and who has a distinction, every honor which he has to the people. They made him what he is, and he is one of them. He has known what it is to be poor, even to the abject poverty of bare feet and an empty stomach. He has earned scanty bread literally by the sweat of his brow. He is self-educated. He has succeeded because he worked for and deserved success. He was a soldier not by trade but at the call of his country. He was a common soldier who knew the wants and necessities of the private in the field. He was a soldier who fell naturally back into the great masses of the people who constitute the American Republic. By the people he has been raised to high station, and for nearly a generation his name has been identified with the affairs of the state. He knows what the people want. He cannot be imposed upon; the tricks of politicians will be powerless against him. He has a record on all the great public questions which have agitated the country since the war. He is known to be a safe, right-minded, conservative, practical, common-sense, deep-thinking man.

HANCOCK'S HISTORY.

On the other hand, what is General Hancock? A soldier; no less, but certainly nothing more. A favorite of fortune, he was appointed to the National free Academy—the most aristocratic school in the country. Ever since he has been fed and housed at the public expense. To fight during the war was in the line of his duty, and he did his duty. But he has done nothing else. To use the pet phrase of the Democrats, "he never earned an honest dollar in his life." He has no record on any public question. What he would do were he in the White House, no man can or will predict. There is only a very shrewd, and under the circumstances, a most justifiable suspicion that he would naturally become the tool of the solid south and of Tammany Hall, the twin influences to which he owes his nomination.

It is then said that Gen. Chester A. Arthur came into public life as chief of staff of that noble old Roman, Gov. E. D. Morgan, that he was then as now, a Republican and a patriot, always serving his party and the country; while W. H. English is the most unpopular man in Indiana, who has grown fat by oppression of the poor, was sent into retirement years ago by the Democrats themselves on account of his unpopularity, was a copperhead during the war and connected with the treasonable "Knights of the Golden Circle."

The correspondent was on the train with the returning delegates to Chicago, and also with that of the Democrats to Cincinnati, and says that while the journey of the Republican delegates from Chicago, with Garfield and Arthur on board as far as Cleveland, and Arthur as far as New York, was one grand ovation all the way, there were not 50 men saluting the delegates from Cincinnati at any single station. He adds that:

The train for the east, which left Cincinnati Friday evening, bore in one car some of the most prominent of the regular Democracy of New York, in-

cluding Mayor Cooper, Andrew H. Green and John Fox. It was not a scene of gaiety and mirth, which was presented to the visitor who passed through the car on a tour of inspection. The car was full of funeral gloom, and reminded one of a hospital ward. The representatives of the great Empire State, whose influence in the convention would have been just as strong if they had remained at home, were stretched out upon the seats with very sour faces. Conversation did not even live the tiresome journey, but all seemed to have yielded to the most doleful influences and to be sorrowfully chewing the cud of bitter memories.

At Harrisburg the car was detached from the Washington train and the eminent pall-bearers continued on their way to New York. It is said that at Lancaster one or two of its occupants made some remarks to a crowd of the nebulous subject of Hancock's civil record.

"I would not like to be a member of the New York regular delegation," said a southerner who had passed through this car, "for how can these men face the Democrats of New York? What have they done? With unseemly alacrity they accepted the nomination of their great candidate who reorganized the party in 1876, and whose wrongs had been the party's great motive power for the last three years and a half."

As Democrats slowly regain their senses and their recollection of the events of the last four years they realize not only the party's fickleness and foolishness in so suddenly abandoning the only issue with which they had appealed to the people since the Electoral Commission's decision, but also the base ingratitude which it has shown to the old statesman of Grandview Park, and there are some who acknowledge that overwhelming defeat would be fit punishment for those who so incontinently deserted Samuel J. Tilden and the cause he had so long represented to them.

JUDGE BLACK ON GARFIELD.

While we have no liking for old Jerry Black of Pennsylvania, having rather a fragrant recollection of his operations as a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, as well as of his mischievous proceedings since the war, yet we know that the whole country accords great attention to what he may say on any subject, in consequence of his vast legal acquirements and great experience in affairs. The old gentleman is very strong in his personal friendships, and not unfrequently his most intimate friends socially are those with whom he differs on most subjects. Among his personal friends is Gen. Garfield for whom he has great personal regard, to say no more. So, when Oakes Ames in his testimony gave Gen. Garfield's name as being in some sense mixed up with the Credit Mobilier stock, Judge Black came to his rescue. On February 15, 1873, he addressed Senator Blaine, then Speaker of the House of Representatives as he was for many years, the following letter, which speaks for itself. Such is Judge Black's standing and character in the Democratic party that what he says will be likely to be accepted as facts, and end any further repetition of the scandal:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR:—From the beginning of the investigation concerning Mr. Ames' use of the Credit Mobilier, I believed that General Garfield was free from all guilty connection with that business. This opinion was founded not merely on my confidence in his integrity, but on some special knowledge of the case. I may have told you all about it in conversation, but I desire now to repeat it by way of reminder.

I assert unhesitatingly that whatever General Garfield may have done or forbore to do, he acted in profound ignorance of the nature and character of the thing which Mr. Ames was proposing to sell. He had not the slightest suspicion that he was to be taken into a ring organized for the purpose of defrauding the public, nor did he know that the stock was in any way connected with anything which came or could come within the legislative jurisdiction of Congress. The case against him lacks the science, which alone constitutes guilt.

In the winter of 1869-70 I told General Garfield of the fact that his name was on Ames' list; that Ames charged him with being one of his distributors; explained to him the character, origin and objects of the Credit Mobilier; pointed out the connection it had with Congressional legislation, and showed him how impossible it was for a member of Congress to hold stock in it without bringing his private interests in conflict with his public duty. That all this was to him a perfectly new revelation I am sure as I can be of such a fact, or of any fact which is capable of being proved only by moral circumstances. He told me then the whole story of Train's offer to him and Ames' subsequent solicitation and his own action in the premises much as he details to the committee. I do not undertake to reproduce the conversation, but the effect of it all was to convince me that Ames was perfectly unconscious of anything evil. I watched carefully every word which fell from him on this point, and did not regard his narrative of the transaction in any other respect with much interest, because in my view everything else was insignificant. I gained technically binding or not; his integrity depended upon the question whether he acted with his eyes open. If he had known the true character of the proposition made to him he would not have endured it, much less embraced it.

Now, couple this with Mr. Ames' admission that he gave no explanation whatever of the matter to Gen. Garfield; then reflect that not a particle of proof exists to show that he learned anything about it previous to his conversation with me, and I think you will say that it is altogether unjust to put him on the list of those who knowingly and willfully joined the fraudulent association in question.

J. S. BLACK,
Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THINGS SAID AMONG THE PEOPLE.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET CONTRASTED WITH THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has a vivid way of grouping opinions as he did with the plain man who has charge of the hall of Cooper's Institute where Beecher had spoken and waited to go out after the audience. Of the two candidates he said:

He has never done anything to make a record, either good or bad. His military record is a good one, and he fought on the right side, but nobody knows what kind of a President he would make. It is not a choice between Gen. Hancock and Gen. Garfield, but between Republicanism and Democracy. We are all acquainted with the Republican party. It has governed the country successfully for many years, and brought it safely through a great crisis? But what is the record of the Democratic party? What has it ever done for good that we should trust the Republic in its hands? We are prosperous and at peace, and there is no reason why the government should be taken out of the hands of the Republican party and put in the hands of a party that not only has no good record to point to, but has a bad one. Nothing but very serious complaints against the administration should induce us to change it; and there are no such complaints. We are doing very well as we are.

"Do you think Gen. Garfield will be elected?"

"I think he will," Mr. Beecher replied as the sexton turned the key in the big front door.

The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* one of the ablest Republican journals of America cites how the copperheads in the war tried to deceive the people by McClellan in 1864, by Horatio Seymour in 1868, by Greeley in 1872, and by Tilden, under the shadow of "reform" in 1876, and failed each time, and then adds:

Hancock is simply a new experiment of a party that has tried many schemes for deceiving the people. He may carry the solid south, simply because the old Confederate leaders will follow him, but he will lose Indiana and New York, because as against the legislative and other governmental experience of General Garfield, he has only his military record to present to men who have professed for sixteen years to be violently opposed to all military men.

On one side is General Garfield thoroughly identified with the principles and measures of the Republican party. On the other side is the figure-head, Hancock, making a vain endeavor to divert attention from the measures and principles of his party. It is a fight for principle, and men of principle will fight it to the end. Garfield is just the man to put Republican principles to the front in a way to attract attention, while Hancock is not the man to turn public attention away from Democratic policy.

The *Herald* Galena correspondent telegraphs to that paper:

Your correspondent is authorized by General Grant to state that there is no foundation whatsoever for the report that the General has pronounced in favor of General Hancock for President or that he will vote for Hancock. The *Herald* representative is also authorized to say that there is no probability whatever that General Grant will vote anything but a Republican ticket in November next. General Grant expresses it as his opinion that the report has been started simply for the purpose of obtaining from him a denial.

The *Brooklyn Argus* says:

The Democrats have found it necessary to antagonize Garfield by throwing overboard all their statesmen and men experienced in affairs. The Republicans go to the people with entire confidence that the people will never place power in Democratic hands, no matter who is the standard bearer.

The *Clyde (N. Y.) Times* states that a citizen of Jersey City, named Jonathan Myers was the Captain of the canal-boat for whom Gen. Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency worked as a driver. This now elderly man writes to a Mr. Clarke as follows:

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 19, 1880.

I navigated the Ohio Canal from 1838 to 1849 as Captain and owner of canal-boats, and in the time James A. Garfield was a driver for me. If I live until November I expect to enjoy the greatest pleasure in casting my vote for him for President of the United States. I have never seen him since he left my boat, but have watched his career with intense interest. JONATHAN MYERS.

A Savannah paper deprecates the absence of southerners, who, as soon as they have any money to spend, come north. The writer says that prior to the war from sixty to seventy millions were spent out of the south, independently of the money expended in purchasing goods in the north, and contends that, as in the case of Ireland, it is this which has tended so much to keep the south poor. Prior to the war there was considerable analogy between the case of Ireland and that of the south, and the same causes led to the same result—a few very wealthy people who found it more agreeable to spend their money at home than abroad. But this is never seen here, yet those who have anything to spare at all are for the most part found away from home during three or four months of each year.

We have no fear of the result. The Republican party is the intensely alive party of the present. It is the active force in the United States that has made these last twenty years, years of progress, prosperity. Its record is most stainless. The Democratic party is of the dead past. Its history is a crime. No dire trouble has come upon the country that it has not been responsible for. It is now as its platform indicates, without a policy or high purpose.—*Statesville American*.

Cumberland County Republican Convention.

Pursuant to a notice issued by the Republican Executive Committee, the Republicans of Cumberland county assembled in mass convention at the town hall, in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 26th day of June, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican state convention to assemble at Raleigh on the 7th of July, and to the Congressional Convention when called.

The meeting was organized by electing Col. T. S. Luterloh, chairman, and G. C. Scurlock, secretary.

On motion of J. S. Leary, esq., the chairman appointed a committee of fifteen, upon resolutions, and to select delegates. The committee retired and after a short absence returned and reported a list of two hundred names as delegates to the State Convention, and four delegates and four alternates to the Congressional Convention. The report of the committee was adopted, after which the committee through its chairman, J. S. Leary, esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Cumberland county, in mass convention assembled, do hereby endorse the platform of the National Republican Party adopted by the National Republican Convention held in the city of Chicago on the 2d day of June, and we pledge to the Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Hon. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, the nominees of the Republican party for President and Vice President of the United States, our zealous, hearty and united support.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and pleasure the indications, as expressed in the various Republican county conventions, and through the Republican newspapers published in the state, of the almost unanimous desire on the part of the Republicans of the state to have the Hon. R. P. Buxton, our distinguished fellow-citizen and county-man, nominated by the Republican State Convention to assemble at Raleigh on the 7th of July for gubernatorial honors, and as the standard bearer of the Republican party in the state. We therefore instruct our delegates to the state convention to cast the vote of Cumberland county for him, and to use all honorable means in their power to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That as the foundation stone of our Republican system of government is, that it is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and that it is the inherent right of the people to select their rulers as well in their state and county, as it is in the national government. We therefore denounce the present system of county government established by the state legislature through the machinations of the Democratic party whereby the people are denied the right to select their county officers, as tyrannical in the extreme, subversive of the dearest rights of the people, and a gross violation of the fundamental principles of our government, and we submit as a reasonable proposition that it is the imperative duty of every fair minded man in the state of North Carolina to assist us in all and every effort we may make to have the present nefarious system of county government blotted out.

J. S. Leary, esq., then offered the following resolution which, after some discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That in the person of the Hon. W. P. Canaday of Wilmington, N. C., we have a tried, true and stalwart Republican, and an able, zealous and efficient advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and the rights of all men without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. We therefore recommend our delegates to the congressional convention of the district, when called, to cast their vote of Cumberland county for him.

A motion empowering the chairman to appoint the county executive committee was adopted.

On motion of A. G. Thornton, it was ordered that the proceedings of the convention be sent to the *Wilmington Post* for publication, and other Republican papers in the state be requested to copy.

The meeting then adjourned.

T. S. LUTERLOH, Ch'm.

G. C. SCURLOCK, Sec'y.

Bladen County Republicans.

To the WILMINGTON POST:
Under a call by E. Singletary, chairman of the Executive Committee of Bladen county, the Republicans met in convention at Elizabethtown. The convention was called to order, when on motion John Newell was elected temporary chairman, and C. S. Edwards was requested to act as temporary secretary. A committee on credentials was appointed consisting of one delegate from each township. Committee on credentials reported all the townships represented except Bethel, when on motion David Guion, being present was allowed to cast the vote of said township.

The chairman then announced that nominations for permanent chairman were in order, when John Newell was elected permanent chairman, and W. T. Pridden was requested to act as permanent secretary. T. B. Brown and E. Singletary were appointed delegates to the state convention, and Geo. Simmons and Luther Melvin, alternates.

On motion, C. S. Edwards and John Newell were appointed delegates to the congressional convention, when called, by Ari Carter and David Setters, alternates.

The following delegates were appointed to the senatorial convention, when called: L. W. Ruse, W. T. Pridden, J. C. McAllister and Sandy Johnson.

The following appointments were made to fill vacancies existing in the county executive committee, to wit:

French's Creek Township—W. T. Pridden.

Lake Creek Township—T. H. Haynes.

Cypress Creek Township—Luther Melvin.

Colly Township—Ari Carter.

Bethel Township—W. F. Guyton.

Bladenboro Township—C. S. Edwards.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from Bladen county to the state and Congressional Conventions, are instructed to cast the vote of Bladen county for Hon. R. P. Buxton for Governor, and Hon. W. P. Canaday for Congress.

On motion the convention then adjourned sine die on 26th June, 1880.

JOHN NEWELL, Chairman.

W. T. PRIDDEN, Secretary.

From Pender.

DRY RUN STORE,
PENDER COUNTY, N. C.,
June 26th, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:

The interest you have always manifested in Pender county, I feel assured will vouchsafe to me a space in the columns of your valuable paper to say something about her people.

The Republicans of Pender are wide awake, and full of fire. It seems that the defeat of the county ticket in 1878 has only tended to sharpen their energy for hard work and a successful campaign this year.

Pender county belongs to the Republicans; she is only held by the Democratic party by unlawful detention, and we intend to take her back at the ballot box on the first Tuesday in November, with a writ of claim and delivery.

Yet, Pender is thoroughly alive to the issues at stake, and will do her whole duty when the time comes to vote.

The Republicans of Columbia township gave a splendid dinner on the 25th instant, at Dry Run Store. The meeting was largely attended by both Republicans and Democrats. Mr. W. E. Cowan, having been previously invited, was on the ground, and responded to the call of the committee, with a very appropriate address, in which he laid bare some startling facts in regard to the Democratic administration of Pender. He was followed by Col. I. H. Brown, with a spicy little speech, after the old familiar style, after which a club was readily made up for the *WILMINGTON POST*.

Yours,
PENDER.

EDITOR POST:—At a meeting of Republicans of Moore county at Carthage, N. C., on Saturday, July 26th, the delegates to State and Congressional District Conventions were elected. The delegates to State Conventions are for Buxton for Governor, and the District Delegates are for Canaday for Congress.

The Republicans of the county are thoroughly organized, and are determined to carry the old county once more for law, order and honest government.

REPUBLICAN.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., June 22, 1880.

EDITOR POST:—Allow me to express in your paper the desire of the Republicans in this part of the Sixth Congressional District, to run as their candidate for Congress Mr. S. P. Sherrill, of Lincolnton. Mr. Sherrill, if prevailed on to enter the campaign, would make a vigorous and energetic canvass, and would poll the full Republican strength and secure many Democratic votes.

REPUBLICAN.

Politico Religious.

Dr. Butler of Washington writes to the *Lutheran Observer*:

I congratulate the good people of a land, irrespective of party, upon the nomination at Chicago of so good a man as James A. Garfield for the Presidency of the United States. A few weeks ago none of us anticipated this; but man proposes and God disposes. I hope the Cincinnati convention will put before the country a man of equally unapproachable character. The people are to decide who shall be their chief magistrate. Good people should be prayerfully anxious that he fear God and work righteousness. Such a man is General Garfield. During the six years of his chaperlaincy of the House of Representatives I knew him, and to the present, as my neighbor in this city, he has been growing in my esteem. The surprise of his nomination brought spontaneously to my lips the suggestive words of Mordcai to Esther, "Who knoweth whether thou art come for such a time as this?" I trust that we are growing into a fuller recognition of God in national affairs, and it is high time that we should. Our conscience and our ballot must not be divorced, or we will soon write Ichabod upon our national escutcheon.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1880.

STATE NEWS.

The Newport (Tenn.) Reporter says that Maj. A. H. Pettibone of Tenn., and Gen. Garfield are first cousins.

Lukewarmness all over North Carolina, on behalf of the Jarvis ticket. Many Democrats are declaring for somebody outside Jarvis.

Judge Merrimon's address before the Wilson College is pronounced a fine effort, which was to show the lamentable deficiency of popular education in North Carolina.

The Piedmont Blade elected Hancock for President and Jarvis for Governor already. Bosh. But the Blade has a good article on the necessity of good schools.

The Surry Visitor is so overjoyed, as everybody else is, at the nomination of Garfield and Arthur that it has determined to enlarge to a six column, eight page paper, six pages of which will be devoted to choice literature and two to local and political news.

The Raleigh Post is a vigorous supporter of Hancock. He supported him and Gratz Brown instead of Greeley in 1872, and now thinks he is to be the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" of 1880. All of which is a good flourish of speech without a bit of truth in it.

The Journal of Industry: The North Carolina Industrial Association is now preparing for its second Annual Exposition of the progress of the colored people of the state. The friends of this worthy enterprise are hereby called upon to assist it in every way possible in prosecuting the work to a successful termination.

The North Carolina Republican says: "If it took tissue balls, rifle clubs, distillers of whiskey, three barrels of money, Tilden and all Tammany, the south not excepted, to place Tilden and Hendricks within hopes of the Presidency in 1876, what will it take to place the Democratic nominees within sight of Garfield and Arthur in 1880?"

Major Hearne of the Raleigh Post says of the nomination of Jarvis:

This is an unfortunate result. It is bad for the Democratic party; bad for the nominee. Involuntarily, through the power and combination of dangerous influences, and in a spirit of recklessness never before witnessed in the state, the Democratic party has been put on the defensive for the most important campaign within its existence.

The Hon. R. F. Armfield of the 7th Congressional District writes a savage letter to his constituents telling them that they can do as they please about nominating him for a second term, but that he shall "feel as keenly as any man in the district the reproach of being the first exception to an immemorial usage" that he would make a speech nor ask anybody to re-nominate him, and that he will support whoever is nominated. This is telling the 7th District, "go to," with a vengeance.

Judge D. H. Starbuck of Salem writes to the Winston Republican recommending some such ticket for the Republicans of this state as the following: We will triumph with such a ticket as Buxton for Governor, Gen. Rufus Barringer for Lieutenant Governor, Chas. S. Winstead or David Jenkins for Treasurer, Augustus Moore for Attorney General, Lewis Hanes for Secretary of State, James Black, of New Haven, for Auditor and Prof. McIver for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Speaking of the Democratic state convention recently held at Raleigh the *Wilmington American* says: "An ineffectual effort was made to harmonize the differences among those who were present, when there could be no peace, after such tirades by the respective friends of Jarvis and Fowle against their chiefs, charges made which, if true—and their friends ought to know as to that—is sufficient to render either unsuitable for the office of Governor, and so the people will probably decide.

The Gastonia Gazette:—

The masonry of the Narrow Gauge Railroad over South Fork was let out to George A. Denning & Co., of Augusta, Ga., and the superstructure to Williams, Post & Co., of Atlanta, Ga. Six months ago or longer, a young gentleman and a young lady of this town became enamoured. ** Parents objected. ** The twain with an air of victory stepped into conductor Oliver's train and sped their way to Blacks Station where, as soon as the work could be done, their impatient souls were made glad by being legally united in the holy bands of matrimony. Rev. M. Boozer tied them.—There was not a drunken man nor a drop of Hell's beverage on the ground, nor an oath, nor any obscene language during the whole day, at the King's Mountain celebration.

Tubal Cain enquires the date of the establishment of the first iron works in this country. More than 260 years ago some of the settlers in Virginia erected iron works on the banks of a small stream called Falling Creek, which empties into the James river near Yorktown; although but a very small affair, it is celebrated as being the first effort made to supply the home demand with domestic production.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My

Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to receive New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

Oct 19th Sign of the Show-Case.

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 Out-let free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALL & Co., Portland, Maine, Jun 27 6m.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constipated, sometimes alternate with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name. McLANE spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Dec 8-17

SUMNER LODGE, NO 43,

OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

I. O. OF G. S. and D. of S.

Meets Monday evening of each week at 8 o'clock.

A. J. FORREST, P. E.

New Coal & Wood Yard

FOWLER & MORRISON, Prop's.

STOVE and Grate Coal and all kinds of WOOD on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

COAL, at Lowest Prices, delivered without extra charge.

NOVA SCOTIA and ENGLISH COAL.

FOWLER & MORRISON,

nov 9 4f Water, bet. Orange and Ann St.

THE RALEIGH

Christian Advocate,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

BLACK & REID.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is the organ of about 60,000 Methodists in North Carolina, and has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It gives the markets, secular and religious news. A weekly, eight-page, religious family newspaper. Only \$2.00 per annum. Subscribers at once. Advertising rates liberal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to exertion, or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU."

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By many remedies known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world.

Rheumatism, Spasmodic, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Aches and Pains, General Debility, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Head Troubles, Paralysis, General Ill Health, Spinal Diseases, Sciatica, Deafness, Decline, Lumbago, Catarrh, Nervous Complaints, Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

Or Six Bottles for \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling. Competent Physicians attend to correspondence. All letters should be addressed to

J. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary

Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

nov 23-17

RAILROADS.

PETERSBURG R. COMPANY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT,

Petersburg, Va., March 31, 1880.

Schedule of Trains, to take Effect on

March 31, 1880.

GOING SOUTH

New York Express leaves Peter-

burg, daily at 1.07 p m

Arrives at Weldon at 3.30 p m

FREIGHT TRAIN, WITH PASSENGER

COACH ATTACHED.

Leaves Petersburg, daily (except

Sundays) at 10.30 a m

Arrives at Weldon at 3.30 p m

GOING NORTH

New York Express leaves Weldon,

daily at 1.10 p m

Arrives at Petersburg at 3.30 p m

FREIGHT TRAIN, WITH PASSENGER

COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Weldon, daily, except Sun-

day, at 5.45 p m

Arrive at Petersburg, daily, except

Sunday, at 10.40 p m

First class coaches will run through be-

tween Wilmington and Washington.

Sleeping cars run through on night trains.

Sleeping car berths can be had for \$1.00

Richmond to Baltimore. No change of

cars.

Through tickets sold to all points east or

west, and baggage checked through.

W. J. BROWN, Gen'l Supt.

June 20 17

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, March 21, 1880,

trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND, SOUTH.

12.00 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connect-

ing for Charleston, Augusta,

Aiken (via Charleston), Savan-

nah, Raleigh, Jacksonville,

Stops at Manchester and Ches-

ter, and Half-Way on signal.

Accommodations, TRAILS, daily.

Passengers taking this train

will make close connection at

Petersburg for Norfolk, Slope

at all stations.

THROUGH MAIL daily connect-

ing for Weldon, Wilmington,

Raleigh, Charleston, and Savan-

nah, Columbia, Augusta, Atlan-

ta, Macon, Mobile, Montgomery

and New Orleans. Pullman

Sleeping Cars run through from

Wilmington and the South.

Stops at Manchester and Ches-

ter and Half-Way on signal.

3.30 A. M., FREIGHT TRAIN daily (except

Sundays), passenger car attached.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start

from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY, March 22, 1880.

Leave Richmond at 9.30 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. Leave

Petersburg at 9.30 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. every

Sunday. T. D. KLINE,

Superintendent.

June 20 17

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER

ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND

EAST, VIA THE RICHMOND,

FREDERICKSBURG AND POTO-

MAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilming-

ton to Washington, via this route without

change.

Leave Wilmington, [W. & R. R.]

daily at 5.50 a m and 8.30 p m

Leave Richmond at 5.50 p m and 8.12 a m

Sunday excepted.

Leave Washington at 9.25 p m and 1.10

p m, Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Baltimore at 11.10 p m and 3.05 p

m, Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Philadelphia at 2.35 a m and 6.50

p m, Sunday excepted.

Arrive at New York at 4.45 a m and 10.05 p

m, Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6.50

a. m. trains to New York, and on the 8.40 p

m. trains to Washington.

C. A. TAYLOR,

General Passenger Agent.

June 21 17

Wilmington & Weldon

Railroad.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 20th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip

Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resorts

of Virginia, West Virginia and

North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices

of this Road.

For Tickets, Price Lists, and Time Cards

containing all needed information, call on

the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wil-

mington, Florence, Sumter or Columbia.

A. POPE,

General Passenger Agent.

June 6 17

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted

Augusta, Me. TRUE & O

mar 10 17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday June 14, 1880, Pas-

senger and Freight trains on the W. & W. Railroad

will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street

Depot, at 6.50 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 12.50 P. M.

Leave Weldon at 3.40 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St.

Depot, at 9.55 P. M.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

Train, Daily Except Sundays.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street

Depot, at 3.30 P. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 5.45 A. M.

Leave Weldon at 10.40 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street

Depot, at 1.30 P. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave

Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5.10 P. M.

Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-

day at 5.05 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro

at 1.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednes-

day and Friday at 8.30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at

Weldon for all points North via Bay Line,

daily except Sunday, and daily via Rich-

mond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at

Weldon for all points North via Richmond,

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

June 20 17

G. N. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Au-

gusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Monday, June 14, the fol-

lowing schedule will be run on this

road:

PASSENGER, EXPRESS, MAIL AND

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN DAILY

EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Leave Wilmington at 4.00 P. M.

Leave Florence at 2.40 P. M.

Arrive at Columbia at 5.15 A. M.

Leave Columbia at 5.00 P. M.

Leave Camden Junction at 12.00 P. M.

Leave Florence at 12.30 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington at 6.30 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington at 10.15 P. M.

